New-York Tribune.

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FIREMEN KILLED IN ALBANY.

BURIED BENEATH A FALLEN WALL.

THE ACCIDENT DUE TO THEIR HEEDLESS BRAVERY —TWENTY-THREE HORSES BURNED.

ALBANY, July 12.—A fire, which destroyed several thousands of dollars' worth of property, broke out from some unknown cause in North Pearl-st. at 5 o'clock this morning. Four of the firemen were buried under a falling wall without a moment's warning. They were Rufus H. Townsend, John A. Luby, "Fred" Wallen, and Daniel Wheeler, of steamer No. 4, who was in the vicinity of the danger, and was missing. John A. Luby was taken from the wreck in an almost lifeless condition. He has since died. Wallen's collar-bone and wrist were found to be broken, and a deep gash was cut in his forehead. One of Townsend's legs was broken in two places and his back seriously injured.

The flames are supposed to have started in the rear of A. W. Burch's stables, and they advanced so rapidly in the old wooden building that the firemen were powerless. The alarm brought out hundreds of people from the vicinity and the crackling of the fire could be heard for blocks away. The flames rose to an immense height. They fed on material so dry and inflammable that there was little smoke. Flaming brands floated in all directions, threatening widespread destruction. Burch's stables contained twenty-eight horses and many valuable carriages, together with harness, feed, and the like. All except five of the horses perished, and the building with all its contents was destroyed. The flames soon communicated to James A. Gray's piano factory, a large three story building with an extensive addition adjoining on the north, and within ten minutes every window of the factory was the opening of a furnace. The building contained valuable stock in various stages of manufacture, besides a number of completed pianos. Nothing was saved from the factory.

The pipemen of steamers Nos. 4 and 2 were stationed in the narrow alley running along the north side of the piano factory, directing powerful streams through the windows of the blazing structure. This force included "Fred" Wallen and Rufus H. Townsend, of steamer No. 4, and Foreman John A. Luby, of steamer No. 2. A loud crackling sound was heard, and the wall, which was about fifty feet high, swayed for an instant, and then crashed with awful force directly upon the band of firemen. The narrow alley was piled high with burning ruins, and the yard in the rear was deeply covered with smoking timbers and heated bricks. Underneath this mass lay the imprisoned firemen, and, realizing the nature of their task, scores of willing volunteers undertook the work of deliverance. A stifled groan issued from near the surface. A moment later and a human form was dragged from the wreck and borne out through the North Pearl-st. entrance—mangled, bleeding, disfigured with soot and smoke and seemingly dead. Near the end of the alley, blackened beyond recognition, Rufus H. Townsend, of steamer No. 4, was unearthed. He was taken to a neighboring house, where he lies in a critical condition. "Fred" Wallen, foreman of steamer No. 4, was also rescued. His head was crushed in and his body was a mass of bruises. Later Daniel Wheeler's dead body was found in the ruins.

The stock in Burch's stables was valued at $15,000 and is insured for $12,000. Boardman & Gray's factory was used as an office and show room on the first floor, where a number of fine pianos awaited shipment. Their loss is about $25,000, and insurance $10,000. Several frame buildings adjoining the stable and factory were partially destroyed. The total loss is between $75,000 and $100,000, insurance unknown.

MEN AND HORSES BURNED IN MAINE.

TWO DRUNKEN MEN SET FIRE TO A LIVERY STABLE AND PERISH IN THE FLAMES.

BELFAST, Me., July 12.—The greatest conflagration since 1873, when one-fourth of the city was laid in ashes, visited this place this morning, resulting in the death of two persons and damage to property estimated at about $50,000. Twenty horses perished in the flames. The fire broke out shortly after 10 o'clock in the stables of the Belfast Livery Company, on High-st., and before assistance could arrive twenty horses in the building were roasted alive in their stalls. The flames communicated with Howe's Block, at Main and High sts., known as the Telegraph Building, which was entirely destroyed; the basement was occupied by Field & Custer's fish market and F. M. Curter's meat market; the first floor was occupied by William Priest, tailor; Frederick H. Francis, boot and shoe dealer, and L. D. Fogg, confectioner; the second floor by Nathaniel Delano, barber; Moses Rich, cobbler; F. A. Code, tax collector, and W. C. Tuttle, dealer in organs. M. Tuttle, photographer, used the third floor. The building was insured, but the tenants are heavy losers, excepting Priest, who was fully covered. The American House, owned by H. N. Lancaster, and occupied by William Weeks, the leading hotel in the city, next succumbed. The guests all escaped with their baggage, and Landlord Weeks saved the greater portion of his furniture, which is now piled up in Custom House Square. The house was partially insured, but Mr. Weeks was uninsured. The carriage house belonging to the livery company and a wooden carriage shop owned by N. Mansfield and occupied by Hiram W. Trundy were totally destroyed; the company saved its carriages. The brick building adjoining the American House, owned and occupied by Lewis and Joseph Bean, hatters, was completely gutted, but the walls are standing; F. A. Greer, lawyer, had an office in the second story; the larger part of Bean's stock was saved. The flames then crossed High-st., igniting the roof of Whitmore's store and threatening the New-England House and the Masonic Temple, but fortunately it was checked in this direction. The large grocery store of A. A. Howes & Co., opposite the American House, was saved by the use of canvas; all the glass in the front of this store and all the plate glass in the High-st. front of the Masonic Temple was broken by the extreme heat.

The saddest incident of the fire was the death of two men who perished in the stable of the livery company. Their names were Wesley Twombley and John Casey. They were in the second story of the building. Twombley's charred body was found on the sidewalk, as though he had fallen from the building. He was employed as a hack-driver by the New-England House, was twenty-five and leaves a widow and one child. Casey's body was found in a stall beside the remains of a horse. He was twenty-two and unmarried. Twombley and Casey, with a companion, James McCabe, drove to Northport on Saturday evening, returning about midnight. They were intoxicated, and shortly after they entered the stables the fire was discovered; without a doubt they were the cause. McCabe escaped from the building, but with hands and face badly burned. Charles Baker, chief engineer, was badly burned about the face while fighting fire.

The following are the estimated losses: H. N. Lancaster, $20,000; Belfast Livery Company, $10,000; W. C. Tuttle, $3,000; F. H. Francis, $2,500; Masonic Temple Association, $1,000; Joseph and Lewis Bean, $3,000; L. D. Fogg, $1,000; Mansfield, $2,000, and the several tenants sums from hundreds to thousands of dollars. Not over one-third of the property is insured.

LOSSES IN VARIOUS PLACES.

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 12.—Several days ago the Bradford House, at Waverly, was destroyed by fire. A large quantity of goods were saved from the burning building and were stored in the hotel barn. To-night the barn was discovered to be on fire, and the structure, together with its contents, was destroyed. When the firemen undertook to use their hose they found the nozzles stuffed full of gravel. This is the seventh fire which has occurred here this month and the people of the section have become greatly alarmed and are on watch for the supposed incendiary.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 12.—Fire this morning partially destroyed the building and stock of William B. Bertels, dealer in stoves and tinware. Loss estimated at $20,000; insurance $16,000.

STEALING $8,000 WHILE THE CASHIER DINED.

PITTSBURG, July 12.—While the cashier was at dinner at noon on Friday a young man entered the Fourth National Bank in this city and told the clerk in charge that a gentleman wished to see him at the door. The clerk was out for a moment speaking to a man in the buggy, and when he returned $8,000 in cash was missing and the stranger had disappeared. The fact of the robbery only leaked out to-day. There is no trace of the thieves.

TO ENABLE SEAMEN TO SAVE MONEY.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12 (*Special*).—Messrs. Drexel & Co. have consented to act as bankers for the Churchman's Missionary Association for Seamen, and arrangements have been made by which seamen deposit sums of $5. Over 200 banks in different parts of the world act as correspondents for Messrs. Drexel, and by this arrangement any one of these banks will receive and transmit money for seamen.

IMAGINING HE IS JOHN THE BAPTIST.

CARNESVILLE, Ga., July 12 (*Special*).—As a result of religious excitement prevalent here, J. T. N. Hancock has been seized with queer lunacy; he imagines that he is John the Baptist and has just been beheaded by Herod, and is clamoring for the return of his head.

DEAD AT THE AGE OF 111.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 12.—A *Times* Independence, Mo., dispatch says Christopher Mann, age one-hundred-and-eleven, died here to-night. He was born in Virginia in 1774 and came to this place in 1838.

TWO OFFICES FOR A HUNGRY DEMOCRAT.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11 (*Special*).—Frederick Gerker, the new Collector of Internal Revenue, has been appointed custodian of the post office building in place of Postmaster Huidekoper.

STRUCK BY A GERMAN PRINCE.

AN OFFICER'S SUICIDE DUE TO INSULT.

NOT BEING ALLOWED TO CHALLENGE A HOHENZOLLERN, HE SHOOTS HIMSELF.

LONDON, July 13.—*The Telegraph* prints a Berlin letter giving the particulars of a court scandal. A Prince, thirty-five years of age, a near relative of the Emperor William, and son of one of the heroes of the French War, after an entertainment with companions at the Emperor's Chateau Sans Souci, near Berlin, supped at Hiller's in Berlin, and thence went to a place frequented by the *jeunesse doree*. The joyous band sang and shouted and threw bottles through the windows. In the midst of the orgy the Prince quarrelled with Lieutenant Prittwitz, of the 1st Regiment of Silesian Cuirassiers, and boxed his ears. The police arrived on the scene and persuaded the party to go home. Lieutenant Prittwitz, feeling dishonored before his comrades, and etiquette forbidding a duel with a prince of the house of Hohenzollern, shot himself, leaving a letter of explanation. Emperor William, on being informed of the affair, wrote a letter of condolence to the Lieutenant's father. The Prince is under military arrest.

A FLOWER POT THROWN AT EMPEROR WILLIAM.

EMS, July 12.—While Emperor William was taking a drive to-day a miserably dressed man threw a flower pot at his carriage, exclaiming "Thus will the Empire break!" No damage was done. The man was arrested. He is supposed to be insane.

DYNAMITE DANGEROUSLY INJURES A BOY.

MONTREAL, July 12 (*Special*).—Melvin Spaulding, age twelve, saw a tin box lying in the yard of his home yesterday afternoon, which he picked up and tried to open but could not do so; he then shook it when it rattled, whereupon he took the axe and cut it open when the whole thing exploded breaking one side of his jaw. Five doctors are now in consultation, and they consider it impossible for him to recover. Another little boy standing a short distance away was thrown violently against a fence. The box contained dynamite.

RUSSIAN AGGRESSIONS IN PERSIA.

TEHERAN, July 12.—The Russians imprisoned the clerk of the English Consul at Askabad and flogged him and threatened him with death unless he divulged the names of English agents secretly operating on the frontier. Finally, after a spell of hard labor they released him. He has arrived at Meshed. There are numerous indications of Russian aggressive intentions on the frontier.

JOHN BRIGHT ON LAND-LAW REFORM.

LONDON, July 12.—John Bright writes that the time has arrived for a reform in the land law which shall be equitable alike to the Nation and the landlords—not a mild, one-sided scheme. He says he cannot himself enter into the great movement, but hopes to see the reform accomplished. At the Cabinet meeting yesterday Mr. Gibson, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, submitted a draft of the Irish Land Purchase bill.

RIOTS ATTENDING THE ORANGEMEN'S PARADE.

LONDON, July 12.—The Orange societies to-day celebrated the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne. Some rioting occurred, in which a man was shot in the leg. Another while trying to destroy an Orange arch, fell from the roof of a house and was killed. One arrest was made. There were slight riots elsewhere, but the day was generally quiet.

THE DISORDERS IN THE SOUDAN.

CAIRO, July 12.—It is stated that Olivier Pain died from unsuccessful treatment of a disease at Omdurman.

The Soudan is in a state of anarchy. Osman Digma blackmails all caravans and travellers on the pretext of raising war funds.

THE MAHDI AND GENERAL GORDON.

PARIS, July 12.—The *Intransigeant* prints a letter from M. Billing, a former diplomatist, saying the Mahdi, before the capture of Khartoum, offered to release General Gordon for a ransom of £5,000, payable as soon as official news of his release reached Paris. M. Billing forwarded the proposal to Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador at Paris. England rejected the offer.

CHOLERA AND A CABINET CRISIS IN SPAIN.

MADRID, July 12.—The returns from all the cholera districts show that on Saturday 1,583 new cases and 648 deaths were reported. Señor Romero y Robledo, Minister of the Interior, and Admiral Antequera, Minister of Marine, have tendered their resignations. Premier Canovas del Castillo is consulting with the King.

SERVIA AND AUSTRIA IN ALLIANCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 12.—It is rumored that an alliance has been formed between Servia and Austria. In the event of Austria taking Macedonia, Servia will assist Austria, receiving in return a portion Bosnia.

FIFTY HOUSES DESTROYED.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 12.—Fifty houses in the commercial quarter of the City of Kursk have been destroyed by fire. The loss is heavy.

A NEW PLAY BY WILSON BARRETT.

LONDON, July 13.—The managers of the Princess Theatre are preparing to produce a new play by Wilson Barrett and Jones. It is a domestic rural drama. Barrett and Castlake will be the principal actors, the latter taking a dual part. The play has only been read to agents of the American market, who, it is stated, guaranteed £5,000 for the American rights.

AFTER PAYMASTER WHIPPLE'S TREASURE

THE HARD TIME WESTERN ROBBERS HAD TRYING TO SECURE $30,000.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 12.—Major Whipple, Paymaster of the Army and son of Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, seems to have been marked out as the special prey of Dakota and Minnesota highwaymen. A year ago, in Montana, while conveying $30,000 to Fort Buford, he and his escort were attacked by a band of robbers. A hard fight ensued, and the road agents were beaten off and failed to secure the coveted treasure. Several men were killed on both sides.

According to a dispatch from Hopelar River, Montana, a man just arrested at Miles City confessed to being an outlaw of the notorious "Dock" Middleton's gang, and gave numerous particulars of their operations and projects; he told of a contemplated robbery on Paymaster Whipple to take place between Fort Buford, Dak., and Glendine, Mont., on Wednesday last. The plan of attack had been elaborately arranged, but on learning this five civil officers in the guise of soldiers were dispatched to join the military escort then nearing Glendine. From there the paymaster accompanied by eleven men started on Wednesday morning on the way to Buford, all heavily armed, expecting at any moment a deadly conflict. But the cunning road agents were not to be thus deceived and abandoned their scheme on seeing the augmented defence of the army treasurer.

A WIFE ACCUSED OF KILLING HER HUSBAND.

DELAWARE, Ohio, July 12 (*Special*).—A murder combining the exciting elements of mystery and brutality was committed here last night. The victim was Stewart Crawford, colored, age seventy-three, whose feebleness of body had made him for many years incapable of labor, and consequently an object of charity. His wife and himself, though living in the same house have occupied separate apartments for seven years, and their quarrels have been fierce and frequent. Crawford was seen for the last time on his way home at 12 o'clock last night. This morning the neighbors were summoned by his wife, who cooly informed them that her husband had been murdered. The old man's room was in the attic. Here the neighbors found him with a bullet in his brain, and his head beaten to a jelly. He lay in the midst of a lot of old clothes and bird cages. The widow told a strange story. Notwithstanding the fact that she slept in an adjoining room, the woman says that she heard no sounds in the night, and her first intimation of the murder was received while building a fire in the kitchen this morning, when she espied blood trickling down the wall from the room above. The bullet which the coroner extracted from the old man's brain was of large size, and the shot was heard by many neighbors, and by an officer two blocks distant. Crawford was an inoffensive man. He had no enemies and quarrelled with no one save his wife. The only clew to the crime thus far discovered is a small spot of blood on the woman's night dress. The widow exhibits no feeling on account of her husband's death.

DRAWING A HAND-CART 1,800 MILES.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 12 (*Special*).—Henry C. Simons, known as the "hand-cart man," who, with three children, left New-York in May of last year and wintered in Minnesota, has taken a homestead in Emmons County, Dakota. His eldest daughter is employed in a hotel at Winona, in that county. Simons drew all their possessions, including the tent and camp equipment, most of the way, and the youngest child all the way, in a hand-cart from New-York, the distance being 1,800 miles.

GENERAL GRANT REGAINS HIS VOICE.

A MARKED IMPROVEMENT IN HIS CONDITION—SUNDAY ON THE MOUNTAIN.

MT. MCGREGOR, July 12.—General Grant slept almost continuously from 10 o'clock last night to 4 a. m. to-day, and from then to 8 a. m., cocaine not having been administered nor treatment given by the doctor. The morning was bright and sunny, the mercury marking 70°. The air was still and fresh after the late rains that washed the tree leaves clean of dust. The atmosphere was so clear that the crests of the Adirondacks made sharp outlines on the sky to the northward and the shadows at their base were a dark blue. The Green Mountains, softened by distance, appeared distinct along the eastern horizon, the valley was a sward, varied with green blocks of farm land, belts and stretches of dark forests, huddles of buildings dotting the plain, and white hamlets with church spires glistening in the sun. The Hudson was visible a dozen miles away, where it bends to encircle the village of Glens Falls and farmers' Sunday turnouts move like insects along the country roads.

General Grant's family, Governor Hill, J. W. Drexel, Senator Arkell and 300 other people sat on the broad piazza of the hotel to hear the Rev. Dr. Newman preach, while just down the slope in the cottage General Grant sat where he could hear the singing of familiar hymns with a cornet accompaniment. The service had been arranged to take place on the hotel veranda as far as possible from General Grant's cottage, so that no cause for excitement might reach him. The patient was almost disposed to go to the hotel to attend the service, but it was deemed unwise for him to do so, and he contented himself with listening to the singing. The preacher's subject was "The Value of Character." Beside a reference to General Grant in his opening prayer, Dr. Newman used these words at the close of his discourse: "Oh, illustrious sufferer in yonder cottage! What a lesson thou art teaching to the warriors and statesmen of the world and to the youth of that country thou hast saved, by finding within thyself at this supreme moment those elements of repose and happiness which to-day excite the admiration of mankind and fill the hearts of angels with delight."

After the service was concluded, Governor Hill, Mr. Drexel and W. J. Arkell called at the cottage and remained with General Grant about ten minutes. The patient was called upon to write little, that his strength might be preserved: but he remarked with pencil that he did not feel so much an invalid as his appearance would indicate while sitting at ease in his chair. Last night and to-day with General Grant have been such as to occasion surprise at the minimum of pain and discomfort they have brought. In the morning and again this afternoon the General has been out of doors.

About 6 o'clock the General came upon the piazza, and when his family returned to the cottage from dinner at the hotel they found him out of doors. It was at this time that a surprise occurred. Turning toward Mrs. Sartoris, General Grant said in almost clear tones, "Well, Nellie, did you have a good sermon to-day?" The unusually clear utterance was a pleasing surprise, and when between 8 and 9 o'clock the General rose to go to his room for the night, he said "Good night" in a voice, Dr. Newman said, as clear and strong as that in which the latter described the occurrence.

THE DEATH OF MRS. HENRY SAGE.

ITHACA, July 12 (*Special*)—It is now learned that in the accident which caused the death of Mrs. Henry Sage, Miss Kate Linn, Mrs. Sage's sister, was badly hurt. Her injuries are of such a nature that a thorough examination cannot be made at present. Her left leg is severely bruised, and it is thought to be broken. The knee-pan is fractured. Miss Uhlhorn and Mr. Sage escaped with a few scratches. The funeral of Mrs. Sage will take place on Tuesday at 4 p. m. The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, her old pastor, will preach the funeral sermon. Dean Sage and wife, of Brooklyn, arrived here this afternoon at 3 o'clock. They came by special train to Cayuga and then chartered a steamer here. The bereaved family have received throughout the day many messages of condolence and sympathy from all parts of the country. Mrs. Sage was widely known for her great generosity and kindness of heart. Indeed, she met her death while on a mission of love. The accident occurred when the party were returning home from Slaterville, whither Mrs. Sage had asked to be driven in order to present the invalid wife of Professor Tuttle, of Cornell University, with a basket of flowers. Mr. Sage insists that the Board of Trustees shall hold their meeting to-morrow night, notwithstanding a postponement was thought of on account of his affliction. The trustees will attend the funeral in a body.

THE CORNELL UNIVERSITY MEETING.

ITHACA, July 12 (*Special*).—The meeting of the Board of Trustees of Cornell University to-morrow promises to be interesting and important. Besides the election of President White's successor, a number of important measures will be discussed, among others the question of abolishing the dormitory system. A number of trustees have arrived here to-day from a distance, some of whom have not attended meetings of the Board for years. Should all the alumni trustees vote against Mr. Adams, the remainder of the trustees will, it is thought, still favor him; indeed, the election of Professor Adams seems to be the only solution of the seeming difficulty which the board fell into of making Mr. White honorary president of Cornell. Since Mr. Adams and he are on terms of the closest intimacy, Mr. Adams's election simply means the carrying out of President White's plans and policy.

KICKING OUT A DEMOCRAT, TOO.

BINGHAMTON, July 12 (*Special*).—Drs. J. G. Orton and O. B. Richards, of this city, have been removed from the positions of pension examiners for this portion of the pension district. The fees of these offices range from $600 to $1,000 a year. Dr. Orton has been a life-long Democrat and Dr. Richards a Republican, and they have held these positions since the war. Neither has taken any part in politics further than to vote, unless it be Dr. Richards, who has held the office of Coroner. There are appointed in their places Drs. D. Post Jackson and John F. Connolly, and *The Daily Democrat* of this city says "a great deal of dissatisfaction exists over the appointments." Dr. Orton is president of the New-York State Medical Association.

THE ARREST OF FONG AH HONG.

ROME, July 12 (*Special*).—Chief of Police Byrnes of this city to-day received a dispatch from the Burlington, Iowa, police stating that Fong Ah Hong, who is suspected of having robbed and murdered Sing Lee, the Chinese laundryman, in this city on Monday had been arrested there. A letter published by a Montreal clergyman stating that he thought the murderer to be in Burlington led Chief Byrnes to telegraph to the police of that place. The Chief will start for his man as soon as a requisition from the Governor is received. A reward of $1,800 was offered for the murderer's arrest.

HIGHWAYMEN IN NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, July 12 (*Special*).—Watauga County is infested with a band of outlaws who disguise themselves, travel through the country and break open stores and business houses and carry off money, and stop men on the public highways and compel them to stand and deliver goods. This has been going on for months. The gang numbers ten men. Their depredations have become so frequent that last week a posse of citizens pursued the bandits into Tennessee. They captured Joe Dolson, Henry Johnson and a third man, whose name is unknown. After these arrests were made the posse followed the trail and compelled the prisoners to give them information which finally led to a house in Carter County, Tenn. Here they found a woman in charge of a store in which was found a large quantity of goods stolen from the people of Watauga County. The store had just been opened and almost every stolen article was found. Eighteen hundred dollars in silver was found in an old safe in the store. The posse remained at the store three days and caught three more of the gang who came in with large packs of stolen goods. The prisoners were taken back and put in the Watauga Jail. One of the men confessed that the band burned the dwelling houses of several persons. This is a capital offence. A week after the six men were brought back, the rest of the outlaws and some of their friends made an attack on the jail and came near releasing their friends before they were driven off. They will be tried for arson, and if not lynched before court will probably be hanged.

FISHING JOYS OF BLOCK ISLAND.

BLOCK ISLAND, July 12 (*Special*).—Ex-Lieutenant-Governor Rathbone, ex-Governor Bourn, Senator Aldrich, William A. Harris, and other prominent Rhode Island officers, will rendezvous at the Ocean View, prepared for a swordfishing campaign. Several of our boats have had excellent success at this sport recently, one yacht having taken nine, twelve and four prizes in three successive days. Mackerel have been numerous, too, one fisherman bringing back 224 as the result of a ten-hour trip. Bluefish struck in Saturday in large numbers. That evening Lighthouse-keeper H. W. Clark caught fourteen large fish of this species, casting from the shore at Southeast Point. A school of finback whales are feeding in the vicinity of the Island, and two or three are seen daily, sporting sometimes within a half-mile of shore.

The hotels are filling rapidly, the Ocean View leading with 200 guests, the Manisses having eighty, and the smaller houses a proportional number. Judging from applications received, this will prove the most prosperous season the Island has known.

VIGOROUSLY OBJECTING TO THE APACHES.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 11.—The Governor to-day addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Interior protesting against the proposed transfer of the Apache Indians from Arizona to "no man's land." The Governor gives many reasons why the transfer would be dangerous to public peace.

SWAMPED IN A SQUALL.

TEN LIVES LOST IN LAKE MINNETONKA.

A LAUNCH SINKS WITH SOME WELL-KNOWN PEOPLE OF MINNEAPOLIS ON BOARD.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 11.—Shortly after 5 o'clock this afternoon a heavy wind and rain storm passed over Lake Minnetonka. The small steam yacht Minnie Cook, with ten persons on board, was capsized and every one was drowned. Two bodies have been recovered. The storm is described by eye-witnesses on the larger boats as terrible. The waves were high and rain and hail filled the air. The larger steamers put in to shore with great difficulty and it was impossible for the small craft to live in the terrible sea. Other boats and lives are believed to have been lost, but it is difficult to get details. The storm was also severe at White Bear, but no lives are reported lost from there.

Ex-Mayor Rand owns a cottage on the Lake, and yesterday he organized the small party for a sail. When the squall sprang up, instead of putting in at once like most boats, he tried to cross where the Lake is narrow to Breezy Point, where his cottage stands. The boat keeled over and went down without warning not a hundred yards from Breezy Point. Many people from the shore saw the boat when the squall struck her. The full list of drowned is: A. C. Rand and wife; his son Harvey Rand, age fifteen; his nephew, Frank Rand, age nineteen; his daughter, Mary Rand, age eighteen; J. R. Coykendall and wife and daughter Luella, age twenty-six; George MacDonald, engineer of the boat, age twenty-seven, and R. C. Hussey.

A special train went out to the lake with friends of the dead as soon as the news arrived. Ten steamers are now dragging for bodies, but the only ones found are Mrs. Rand and MacDonald, the engineer. Seven hats and barrels were picked up. Mr. Rand owned a large property in Minneapolis, and represented some millions of Boston capital invested here. THE TRIBUNE here will appear in mourning to-morrow. The boat was old and known to be dangerous. Mr. Rand was born in Boston in 1834, and went to Buffalo when young; he was educated there, and married Oline Johnson of that place. He was in the oil business in Pennsylvania and afterward in New-York as a manufacturer of gas out of oil; he then became a banker at Aurora, Ill., and came to Minneapolis in 1874. He served as Mayor of the city, three terms and was president of numerous companies. Mr. Coykendall being his son-in-law. Seven deaths are virtually in one family. Two married sons survive. The disaster occurred in sight of the town of Excelsior.

DROWNED IN ONONDAGA LAKE.

SYRACUSE, July 12.—Three young men, carpenters, from Cleveland, Ohio, came here last Tuesday to work on the new St. Mary's Catholic Church. This afternoon they went boating on Onondaga Lake, and deceived by the apparent depth of the water, sprang overboard 100 feet from the shore for a bath; only one could swim. Louis Haake sank in fifteen feet of water and was drowned. The others were rescued. Haake was twenty-three. He leaves a widow in Cleveland.

TROUBLES AMONG STRIKERS.

IDLE MILLS AT SAGINAW—COLORED WORKMEN ASSAULTED.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., July 11.—All mills and salt works on the river are now idle, having been closed down by strikers. At Warner & Eastman's salt works this afternoon the strikers assaulted two employes, George and Charles Davies, both colored, both of whom were seriously hurt. No other acts of violence have been reported, and the situation is now quiet. Meetings are to be held to-morrow and on Monday in Carrollton, this city, and Saginaw City. Mill men have taken no action whatever. The Tittabawassee Boom Company did not shut down to-night as expected, but will continue operations as long as possible.

PREPARING TO RESIST ANY VIOLENCE.

BAY CITY, Mich., July 12.—A squad of twenty-three of Pinkerton's men appeared on the street this morning, creating a great commotion. They marched to the County Jail, where they were sworn in as deputy sheriffs. They came here at the instance of the mill men, who fear trouble from the strikers.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., July 12.—This city has been quiet to-day. The strikers held a meeting this morning, but the session was secret. Meetings will also be held to-morrow, and they request a conference with a committee of the mill-owners.

NON-UNION MOULDERS BEATEN.

ROCHESTER, July 12.—About 12:30 o'clock this morning two non-union moulders employed at the Co-operative Foundry, the employes of which are on a strike, left the warehouse, where they are lodged. An hour later both were found with wounds in the head. They state that they fell in with a party of union moulders, who persuaded them to go to Buffalo, and while on the way to the railway station were attacked with the above result. The leaders of the striking moulders deny that the men were attacked by strikers, and ascribe it to a party of roughs. Efforts are being made to bring about the arbitration of the trouble between the moulders and their employers, which, it is thought, will prove successful. The men offer to cease all boycotting upon the appointment of arbitrators, and then abide the result.

A SERMON TO THE POLISH DISTURBERS.

CLEVELAND, July 12.—It is probable that the Polish workmen of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, who comprised the greater number of the strikers, will resume work within a day or two. Their priest, after an interview with Mayor Gardner and President Chisholm, of the Rolling Mill Company, yesterday, stated that he was satisfied that the men did not correctly understand the situation. In his sermon to-day he explained to the strikers the condition of affairs. He advised them to go home and think the matter over and go back to work. He told them that if they committed acts of violence they would lose the sympathy of the people and injure their cause. The priest has great influence over the men and he expressed the belief after the sermon that the Poles would all resume work, if the authorities would protect them against the other strikers. The priest denies that the Poles were imported to work for the Rolling Mill Company, saying that many of them are citizens loyal to the United States. The Rolling Mill Company will begin to-morrow morning the shipment of manufactured stock and it is rumored that one department of the mills will be started.

FLIGHT AND RECAPTURE OF CONVICTS.

THREE WHITE PRISONERS LEAVING THE VIRGINIA PENITENTIARY—SEVERAL PERSONS WOUNDED.

RICHMOND, Va., July 12.—While religious services were being held at the State Penitentiary this afternoon three white prisoners escaped but were soon afterward recaptured. It seems that the three men, not being required to attend services, remained in their cells and took advantage of the absence of the guards from the corridors to carry out a preconceived plan of escape. They forced a portion of the iron grating from a window, and then by means of a rope made of blankets and bed ticking, lowered themselves to the inner yard. With the aid of the same rope and an iron hook, they pulled themselves to the top of the wall and gained their liberty. They were discovered by the guard after getting outside, the alarm given and pursuit instituted. The escaping convicts succeeded in reaching Hollywood Cemetery, in the vicinity of the penitentiary, but were hotly pursued, a number of citizens joining in the chase. Shotguns and pistols were freely used, and to the surprise of the pursuers, two of the convicts returned the fire with pistols which, by some as yet unknown means, they had secured. Before being taken one of the convicts, Edward Green, was shot twice in the hip and leg, and another, Hugh Nixon, received a load of squirrel shot in the back. The third convict, Joseph Pauley, was retaken without injury. Two of the citizens, Messrs. Peyton Handley and Wesley N. Smith, were shot by the prisoners. Handley's wound is in the groin, and is thought to be mortal. Green was serving a term of twenty-four years for horse stealing, Nixon eighteen years for rape, and Pauley eight years for murder.

STABBED TO DEATH BY AN ENGLISHMAN.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Thomas Ashton, a Welshman, age thirty-five, and a wool sorter by trade, was stabbed and almost instantly killed early this morning by Frederick Pickard, an Englishman, age nineteen, a wood turner by occupation. They lived on the top floor of a lodging house at Van Buren and Park sts. The two had quarrelled on the sidewalk and started up stairs, and upon reaching the first landing the assault was made. When Ashton fell Pickard ran out of the building. The wounded man was taken into a doctor's office but died within a moment, and without having spoken. Soon after an officer came upon Pickard in an alley; he was bloody and the officer took him to the physician's office, where, when told that Ashton was dead, Pickard sank to the floor.

SUICIDE OF A BIGAMIST.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., July 12.—Charles Dyer, a breaker boss at one of the collieries here shot himself this morning. For several days he had been threatening to take his own life and when he left home this morning he repeated the threat. Ten minutes later his wife saw him fire the fatal shot as he stood on the mountain a few hundred yards away. His friends say that the act was prompted by melancholy, but it has been discovered that he had three wives and that one of them was threatening to prosecute him for bigamy. He has been unconscious since the shooting and is sinking rapidly.

DEATH PREFERRED TO EXPOSURE.

A NEWLY WEDDED MAN ENDS HIS LIFE—THE FIFTH SUNDAY SUICIDE IN A MINING TOWN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

SHENANDOAH, Penn., July 12.—A sharp report of a pistol shot on West Coal-st., just as the people were returning from church at noon to-day created considerable excitement. It proved to be a suicide, making the fourth one in five weeks on that street each occurring on Sunday. Two ladies ran excitedly down the mountain and reported that a man had shot himself in the brush. A few minutes later a young woman was seen running to the spot. A crowd followed her and learned that Charles Dyer, a resident of Coal-st., had shot himself through the breast.

One year ago Dyer came to Shenandoah, where he was employed as bartender and waiter at the Merchants' Hotel for a time, after which he worked in the mines and subsequently was promoted to "chute boss" at the Coal and Iron Company's West Shenandoah Colliery. Several months ago he met Miss Lizzie Warnick, and six weeks ago they were married. They were apparently happy, but two weeks ago Dyer bought a revolver which he constantly carried with him. His young wife was aware of this but looked upon it as a matter of protection. On last Tuesday he came home, complained of being sick, and remained home all the week. Just before dinner to-day he called his wife, put his arms around her, kissed her and said, "Lizzie, that is the last kiss you will ever get from me," and laughingly walked away saying "watch me wave." She smiled thinking it a joke. Ten minutes later he appeared on the hillside several hundred yards from the house standing on a rock; he waved his handkerchief, drew his revolver, called the attention of the two ladies who ran away and then deliberately fired the shot into his breast. His wife witnessed it all from her door and ran to the scene. Dyer was carried home and died a few hours later.

It is alleged that Dyer had a wife and four children at Pottsville and anticipating arrest chose to die rather than be exposed.

NOT A CASE OF FOUL PLAY.

CORONER PURDY, OF WHITE PLAINS, INVESTIGATES THE GALES ALLEGED MURDER CASE.

Two weeks ago last Saturday Melvin Gales died at his home in Armonk, N. Y., after eight weeks of illness. Dr. White, of Round Hill, who attended him during that time, gave a certificate of death from congestion of the brain, and he was buried at the Armonk Cemetery. Some time after his death rumors were circulated that Gales had met his death through violence, and a sensational report was published yesterday to this effect. Coroner Purdy, of White Plains, determined to investigate the matter. His investigation brought to light the following story: Gales was married some years ago to Cornelia Fluellen, daughter of Horace and Phœbe Fluellen. For a long time they lived together in perfect harmony, both being devoted to their daughter, Ida. Soon after the birth of this child Gales moved with his family to Mount Kisco, about six miles from Armonk. There Gales met a Mrs. Briggs, the wife of an old friend of his, and became infatuated with her. Gradually his money disappeared, and this spring he broke up his home and business and left his wife to go South, ostensibly for his health. Meanwhile his wife and child lived with Horace Fluellen. Soon after Gales's departure his intimacy with Mrs. Briggs became known and his wife made up her mind to have nothing more to do with him. Losing sight of Mrs. Briggs and believing her to be in this city the misguided husband followed her closely and arrived here on May 8.

Up to this point all accounts agree, but after this hearsay and idle rumor have conspired to befog all the facts of the case. Coroner Purdy saw Horace Fluellen, Gales's father-in-law, yesterday, and made inquiries concerning the interview which Gales was reported to have held with his wife while on his death bed. Fluellen declared that there was no truth in the assertion. He said that his daughter paid a visit to her husband just before his death, but he was then unconscious and could speak to no one. This, he said, was the last time his daughter saw Gales until the day he was buried. This statement was corroborated by several others who were present at the time of the visit.

At this interview it had been said that Gales had told his wife that he had been decoyed to New-York by Mr. Briggs and there beaten by him so severely that he was dying from the effects of it. This interview, together with the fact that Gales had come up to Armonk from New-York with his head bandaged, was the only ground for the report that foul play had been the cause of Gale's death.

Gales's family said yesterday that when Gales arrived in this city last May several abscesses appeared on his head which Gales said that he had no doubt were induced primarily by a violent blow which he had received in Savannah while playing blind man's buff, and which had rendered him unconscious at the time. A homœopathic physician who was called in, said that the patient was suffering from acute erysipelas. Coroner Purdy, after hearing these accounts made up his mind not to interfere in the matter. He had intended to exhume the body on Saturday, but a severe attack of rheumatism prevented his taking any steps in the matter until yesterday.

DEFENDING AMERICAN RAPID WIRES.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 12 (*Special*).—The Postal people in this city last night resorted to a neat piece of strategy to hold the American Rapid wires against an invasion of Western Union linemen. Lineman Shields and other employes of the Postal Company attached several wires for payment of wages claimed to be due. Shields succeeded in obtaining a constable's warrant, and was standing on the roof of the Ellsler Opera House when a party of the opposition appeared. Manager Campbell, of the Postal Company, with other employes, formed a body-guard around Shields. Both sides drew revolvers, but the invaders concluded that discretion was the better part of valor and hastily retreated from their airy height. Afterward Shields and Manager Campbell were arrested, and gave bail for a hearing on Monday.

At the main offices of the Bankers and Merchants' and the American Rapid Telegraph companies, at No. 187 Broadway, Charles Shirley, night manager of the Bankers and Merchants', stated to a TRIBUNE reporter that with the exception of the wires to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, all the connections of the company were in the hands of the Western Union. So far as his company was concerned, the Western Union had completely isolated some cities, such as New-Haven, Hartford, Bridgeport and Boston. The Bankers and Merchants' could send no messages to their agents in those places and he did not know what they would do. The United Press Association has its offices in the same building with the Bankers and Merchants' and American Rapid companies, whose wires it was using when the Western Union took possession. No interruption of its business has resulted, as the Western Union is operating for it under the old contract and has had wires run into its offices.

Edward S. Stokes, a large holder of receivers' certificates of the Bankers and Merchants' Telegraph Company, said yesterday: "Criminal proceedings must be taken in the matter. It is only a question of a few days how we will strike. Robert G. Ingersoll will be here to-morrow. He and Bangs and Stetson are my lawyers."

A SWIFT STEEL YACHT LAUNCHED.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12 (*Special*).—The new steel steam yacht built by William Cramp's Sons, the firm that built the Jay Gould yacht, had her trial trip yesterday and showed extraordinary speed. The time made between this city and Cape May averaged twenty-two miles and exceeded the expectations of her builders. The yacht is now on the dry dock undergoing repairs and having her hull painted preparatory to entering the ocean race in which all the New-York yachts will take part. The Cramps have two offers for the boat from prominent New-York men, both of whom have bid a large sum for her. The builders have declined to sell, however, and will hold the yacht until after the ocean race. It is stated on excellent authority that Jay Gould has offered a large sum for the boat, and will give the owners their own figures, providing she beats the Atalanta in the coming race.

TWO MURDERERS GET THEIR DESSERTS.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., July 12.—In the Freeman murder case previously reported, Charles Townsend was yesterday formally sentenced to be hanged on August 28, and his accomplice, Warren Neal, to be imprisoned in the penitentiary for life. Townsend yesterday confessed the murder, which, he stated, was committed for the purpose of robbery. After securing $24 80 he fled, but was captured and imprisoned.

A WILD STEER LOOSE IN JERSEY CITY.

A large and wild Texas steer broke out of the abattoir at the foot of Sixth-st. last night and dashed up the street with a hundred excited men in its wake. All the street crossings were filled with people, as it was the hour at which the services of the churches had closed. Several persons were injured by being trampled on or tossed, but their injuries were not severe enough to prevent them from resuming their journeys without assistance. The steer ran to the marsh, and, imprisoned by the mud, was easily shot and killed by Police Sergeant Heath.

A WOMAN COMMITS SUICIDE.

Celia Denny, of No. 17 Orchard-st., committed suicide last night by taking poison. She is forty years of age. No cause for the deed has been ascertained. The coroner will hold an inquest this morning.

GARLAND AND THE DOLPHIN.

REPLY TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

DECLARING THE CONTRACT WITH MR. ROACH INOPERATIVE.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Attorney-General Garland has rendered a decision on the three points relative to the acceptance of the Dolphin by the Government submitted to him by Secretary Whitney. The Attorney-General holds that the vessel cannot be accepted by the Secretary of the Navy; that no valid contract exists between John Roach and the Government, and that the large sum of money paid to him for the vessel may be recovered. Mr. Garland's opinion is as follows:

"Your communication of June 17 requests my opinion as to the rights and duties of the United States touching the dispatch boat Dolphin recently constructed by John Roach, under a written contract entered into between him and your predecessor, William E. Chandler. This vessel, you inform me, has been found to be defective in three particulars, two of which are fundamental; that is to say, she does not develop the power and speed which the contract calls for; she is not stanch and stiff enough for the service expected of her; and the general character of her workmanship does not come up to the requirements of the contract.

"As to the defect in the article of speed, the act of Congress under which the vessel was built makes an appropriation for the construction of 'one dispatch boat, as recommended by the Naval Advisory Board in its report of December 20, 1882.' Upon reference to that report it will be found, as I am informed by you, that the Board recommended the construction of 'one dispatch vessel or clipper, to have a sea speed of fifteen knots,' and I take it as very clear that the recommendation became, by force of this reference to it, as much a part of the statute as though it had been recited therein word for word.

"The contract contains no express covenant as to the speed of the vessel—unless one is necessarily involved in the stipulation for a 'collective indicated horse power' of two thousand, three hundred—but its very first covenant is to construct a dispatch boat 'in conformity with the aforesaid plans and specifications hereto annexed, and in accordance with the provisions of the acts of Congress approved on August 5 and March 3, 1883, respectively before mentioned and relating thereto,' and I am of the opinion that this covenant bound the contractor as effectively to make a ship 'of the sea speed of fifteen knots' as though he had agreed to do so in express words. It may be said, possibly, that the covenant as to power and speed is not absolute, but qualified by the provision that, if upon the trial trip the engines should not develop the full power called for by the contract, and the failure should not be due to 'defective workmanship or materials,' the ship should be accepted by the Government nevertheless.

"This attempt to bind the Government to take from the contractor's hands a ship of less power and speed than what the act of Congress peremptorily requires, is in my opinion utterly null and without effect. It was to the quality of speed more than to any other that Congress was looking, as the terms 'dispatch vessel or clipper' used in the report of the Advisory Board referred to in the law plainly show. Congress deemed that the service required a swift vessel of a sea speed of fifteen knots, and it directed such a vessel to be contracted for and built. The contractor cannot be heard to allege ignorance of the law under which the contract was made. He was bound to know the source and extent of the authority of the official with whom he contracted. 'Individuals as well as courts,' say the Supreme Court, 'must take notice of the extent of authority conferred by law upon a person acting in an official capacity, and the rule applies in such a case that ignorance of the law furnishes no excuse for any mistake or wrongful act.'

"With a full knowledge of the statute authorizing the construction of a dispatch boat of a designated speed, and no other, and with the plans and specifications under which the work was to be done laid before him that he might bid with intelligence and safety, the contractor, if he had misgivings whether a vessel planned like the Dolphin would make the required speed, should have abstained from sending in proposals, knowing as he did, or ought to have done, that a ship defective in point of speed could not be accepted under the statute, whatever her merits might be in other respects. Under any other view the most imperative requirements of Congress would be liable at all times to be evaded upon one pretext or another. I cannot conceive how it could be seriously urged that the United States is bound under the law in question to accept from the contractor any other sort of vessel than the one ordered by Congress to be built, namely, a dispatch boat or clipper of a sea speed of fifteen knots, and the Dolphin having been found not to be a vessel of that description, as I must assume, it would seem to follow that nothing short of an act of Congress could authorize her acceptance.

"I come now to consider the next objection, that the vessel is wanting in the necessary strength and stiffness. If this defect exist, as I must assume, it is fatal, whether due to the plans upon which the vessel was built or not, because, by the ninth clause of the contract the contractor and his sureties stipulate 'that the vessel constructed under this contract shall be sufficiently strong to carry the armament, equipment, coal, stores and machinery prescribed by the Naval Advisory Board and indicated by the annexed drawings and specifications. Now, it is too plain for serious discussion that the contractor has, by this covenant, undertaken to make a ship for a specific purpose in accordance with given drawings and specifications and has, to all intents and purposes, warranted that the ship so agreed to be built shall be 'sufficiently strong' for that purpose. In a word, the contractor, by this covenant makes the plans of the Advisory Board his own and agrees to construct a vessel of sufficient strength according to those plans. Manifestly, then, the Dolphin, which I am bound to assume in view of the report accompanying your communication is anything but 'sufficiently strong,' cannot, for this reason alone, be accepted by you under the contract, the defect mentioned being fundamental in character.

"The third objection, as to the general character of the workmanship of the vessel, I need not stop to consider in view of your representation that, if the vessel is otherwise in accordance with the contract, this objection can be readily dealt with by you, the contractor being ready and willing to make the vessel satisfactory in this respect also.

"As to whether the Government has been in anywise estopped or compromitted by acts of acquiescence, approval or acceptance by the Advisory Board or others, I am of opinion that the Government stands unaffected by any such acts. This must be the case necessarily if the law authorizing the building of a dispatch boat is to have effect. Its language is that 'no such vessel shall be accepted unless completed in strict conformity with the contract, with the advice and assistance of the Naval Advisory Board,' and consequently no acceptance of a vessel not built in 'strict conformity with the contract,' could bind the Government. Neither the Secretary of the Navy nor any officer under him had any dispensing power over this statute, the words of which, appearing as they do in a context displaying great solicitude for the protection of the public interests, cannot be taken in any other sense than as mandatory without a plain disregard of the legislative intention. The power to accept a ship built under this law cannot be exercised unless the fact be that the ship was constructed in strict conformity with the contract, and the mere enunciation from any official quarter that the ship was so constructed when in truth it was not lends no validity whatever to a pretended act of acceptance. It was not the intention of Congress that the United States should be foreclosed or concluded in any such way, or that any departure from the contract except as specially provided for should be condoned by the act or judgment of any official, and that it should be open at all times to show that a vessel alleged to have been built and accepted under the law was not so built and accepted. It was competent for Congress to create an extraordinary barrier of this kind against fraud and inefficiency, and it is the duty of those called upon to apply their language to do so in such a way as to make it effective. The case of the Floyd acceptances already referred to, shows how difficult it is to bind the Government, by the acts of its officers, in the matter of contracting for and delivering its moneys; and before that case was decided, an opinion by one of my predecessors was given, sustaining the view that was afterward adopted in that case. After all, this is but an application of the general doctrine that the Government of the United States in transactions of this character is not ordinarily bound by an estoppel. References show the application of this doctrine in almost every conceivable shape, and also that in dealings with the Government upon contracts, there is always a safeguard, until the final acceptance by the proper officer, and a disbursement of the money. Where, by the terms of a contract for the repair of a building, it is stipulated that the material shall be of the best quality and the work performed in the best manner subject to the acceptance or rejection of an architect, all to be done in strict accordance with the plans and specifications, and to be paid for when done completely and accepted, the acceptance by the architect of a different class of work, or of inferior materials, will not bind the owner, and does not relieve the contractor from the agreement to perform according to the plans and specifications—the provision for acceptance is an additional safeguard against defects not discernible by an unskilled person.

"This case it is conceived, goes the full length to relieve the Government, in this instance, as against anything in the nature of an estoppel, and in this opinion the Court says: Fraud or mistake vitiates the certificate, in that as upon a final inspection and trial of this vessel, it has been found that a certificate has been given, or an acceptance made, of work that did not comply with the requirements—and whether this was through fraud or